

Skull Found in East Africa Believed That of Man 600,000 Years Old

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

An archaeological find which may push the history of man on earth back another 1000 centuries has been reported, after 28 years' searching in an East African gorge, by a British archaeologist.

The discovery is the upper jaw and skull believed to be that of a young man who fashioned crude tools and killed small animals on the shore of a lake, 600,000 years ago.

It was found by L. S. B. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, Kenya, and reported in the September, 1960, issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

It was dated from the geological stratum in which it was found.

If Leakey's evolution's correct, his find, called Zinjanthropus (East Africa Man), predicts earlier discoveries, Peking Man and Java Man by some 100,000 years.

The site of the search and discovery was the Olduvai Gorge—a 25-mile-long fault

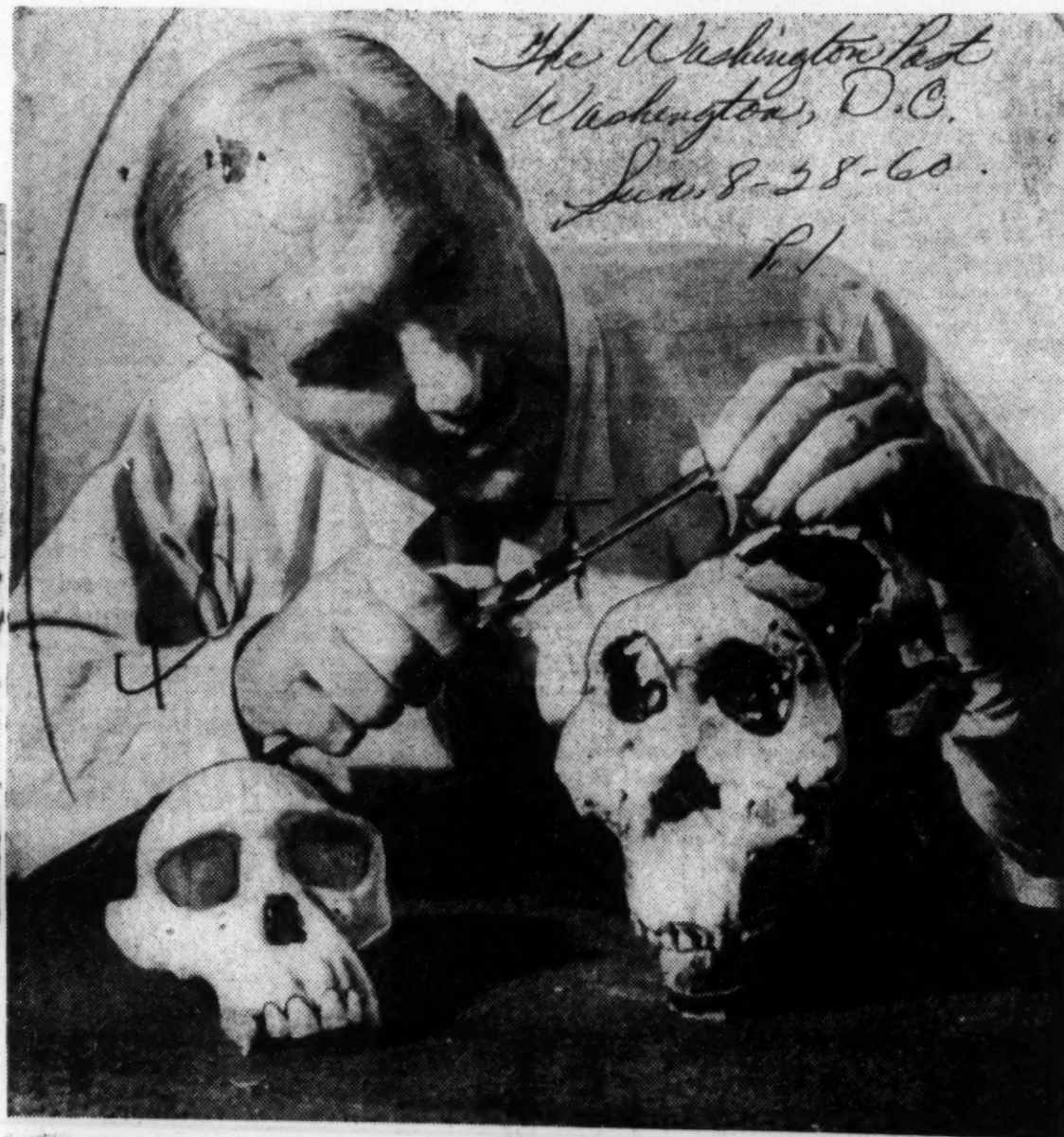
This conception of the 600,000-year-old "East Africa Man" was prepared by National Geographic artist Peter B. Anchi under the direction of L. S. B. Leakey.

ending at a part of the Great Rift Valley which stretches from the Jordan Valley to Mozambique. It is southwest of Nairobi and as far south of the site where Leakey found a fossil remains of Proconsul, the man-ape of 25 million years ago, in 1948.

The first clue is to the existence of Zinjanthropus were the bones of small animals and crude tools—no more than sharpened pebbles—found at the same geologic level as the bones of huge, Lower Pleistocene animals.

The fact that Zinjanthropus fashioned tools, Leakey said, clearly identifies him as a Homo Sapien.

The teeth and skull of the fossil and the geologic history of the area enabled the archaeologists both to describe the man and to surround him with the kind of life he must have



National Geographic Society Photo

Skull of 600,000-Year-Old Man Assembled

L. S. B. Leakey, eminent British anthropologist, measures a 600,000-year-old human skull with a sliding caliper. Leakey discovered the skull, which is the remains of the earliest man ever found, in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika. It was uncovered in 400 pieces, and putting it together was like working a complex, three-dimen-

sional jigsaw puzzle. Lacking only the lower jaw, the fossil of a 13-year-old boy has front teeth, facial contours, and mastoids much like those of modern man. The flat forehead is apelike, but the skull bears little resemblance to that of a chimpanzee. Story and another picture will be found on Page A21.

Negro, White Capabilities

Same at Birth

Differences at Age 3

Laid to Environment

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. — Intellectual potential among Negro and white groups is virtually the same at birth but marked differences appear by age three, a husband-and-wife psychiatric team reported Saturday at the annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

Dr. Hilda Knobloch, associate professor of pediatrics, and her husband, Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick, professor of psychiatry, both at Ohio State University, said their analysis of data obtained in Baltimore indicates that intellectual differences between whites and Negroes are caused by continuing socio-economic influences and are not innate racial characteristics.

Among 1,000 forty-week-old infants, about half Negro and half white, they found virtually no differences attributable to race. In infancy, they found, differences in intellectual potential are due primarily to biological factors. More than 90 per cent of the entire test group had developed mental quotients between 90 and 120.

At age three, however, when 300 of these children were re-examined, Drs. Knobloch and Pasamanick found the intellectual potential of the Negro portion had fallen behind that of the white.

"The dichotomy between the white and non-white children occurs particularly in adaptive and language behavior, those areas of behavior most subject to sociocultural influences, while motor behavior, which is more a reflection of neurological status, is essentially unchanged," they reported.

Dr. Pasamanick attributed the shift to a general difference in "life goals" impressed on the children by their respective home environments. Negro children are more prone to infection and receive poorer nutrition, he observed, but he suggested that a major difference is in parental

expectations.

Dr. Knobloch and her husband also noted that research projects on schizophrenia and intelligence should switch directions. Despite data indicating that schizophrenia should be studied along organic lines, present emphasis is on psychological and emotional variables, they said, while studies of intelligence are currently concentrated on genetic factors rather than being directed to educational and social welfare activities.

NEGRO CURB CITED BY PSYCHIATRISTS

Study Finds Social Factors

Slowing the Intellectual Growth of Non-Whites

By EMMA HARRISON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. — Dramatic evidence of the impairment of intellectual functioning in the Negro child by socio-cultural factors was presented here today.

Negro and white children who scored nearly the same in early intellectual and developmental potentials show greater variance at the age of 3, when environmental factors enter into the picture, two psychiatrists said.

The differences occur largely in adaptive and language behavior, areas most susceptible to socio-cultural influences, while motor behavior, which is largely the result of basic neurological endowment, remains the same.

Drs. Hilda Knobloch and Benjamin Pasamanick, a husband-wife team conducting a study on causes and effects of prematurity, made the report to the annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association here.

Studied 1,000 Cases

The researchers, whose studies of 1,000 Baltimore children have turned up much vital statistical material on results of both organic and environmental defects on the infant, reported on a study of 300 of these youngsters, measured for capacities as infants and later as 3-year-olds. The group comprised about half white and half Negro youngsters.

The youngsters were used as "controls" on normal births in the larger study of prematurity

being conducted by the Pasamanicks, who are now in Columbus, Ohio. The measurements were made by means of the Gesell Developmental Test, which operates very like intelligence quotient tests, relating achievement and ability of infants to their chronological age.

It is true, they observed, that there are organic factors determining mental behavior, but intellectual functioning can also be controlled by environmental conditions.

Behavior Change Noted

A comparison of the full-term, controlled youngsters at the age of 3 showed a "marked racial divergence in adaptive and language behavior, while the motor and personal-social behavior are essentially unchanged."

The general developmental quotient rose for the white children, while it fell for the Negro youngsters; language ability rose in the whites and fell in the non-whites.

Failure in these areas is quite understandable among the non-white groups, usually of the lower socio-economic background, Dr. Pasamanick said. There is less motivation to learning in most of these non-white homes in the study, because there is more of a deterrent to it.

Difference Noted

There is more sickness, more working mothers, lower nutrition and less, if any, stimulus to intellectual achievement. The Negro children in the study just did not have the motivation to achievement in all phases of their development, intellectual and physical, he observed.

They observed that in infancy, the factors producing differences in intellectual potential were largely organic. Other of their studies have maintained that even organic differences are the result of certain environmental factors, such as malnutrition, time of conception, etc.

Thus, the study is putting statistical measurements to the environmental factors in intelligence that social scientists have long discussed.

Social Differences Stressed

"It is perhaps fitting," they say, "to comment here that evolution in man no longer appears to be on an organic structural level. The major changes are social and cultural and small differences in intellectual potential due to organic factors cannot be detected within this large framework."

They noted that while the studies of the intelligence indicated need for a hard look at educational and social welfare activities, the emphasis, with increased socio-cultural re-

Dialects Fading

CUSTOM DIES HARDEST AMONG MAGNOLIAS

NEW YORK (AP) — Listen to the roll of states at convention time: Ayatollah, caysis, elayuh, vuhn votes foah — Mahsserchus, Noo Yawk caasts foidy six votes faw —

When Americans talk, you find the spoken word is one thing, the written word another. A traveler in the United States may feel he needs an interpreter for the dialects he hears. But the experts say the catching differences of American speech are dying out; that a cloak of conformity creeping over the language could even end the South's great phrase, "Y'awl cum bayuck naow."

A sameness sifting into our speech already has visitors to New York City understanding the cab driver's "Toidy-toid and Toid Avenue."

And such Eastern seaboard specialties as the R that sneaks into idea and law, the H that falls from srimp (shrimp) and sreek (shriek) are fading fast. It's an inevitable process, the speech experts say.

They blame natural change, mass communications, compulsory education, the mobility of restless Americans. Allan H. Hubbell, associate professor of speech at New York university, predicts that within four generations virtually all regional U.S. speech differences will be gone. In their place will be the standardized, generally undistinctive speech of the American Midwest.

Midwesternese is not a type of speech beautiful to the ear. English transplanted intact to the New World. "Watered down," he explains, "these are what we hear now from New Yorkers, New Englanders, Southerners, Pennsylvanians and mountain people who settled along the Eastern seaboard, then moved westward."

Hubbell himself was born in Brooklyn, home of kahlitch for college, moin for mine, daw for door. But attendance at a New England college and marriage to an Englishwoman have taken away much of his Brooklynese.

ADOPTED SPEECH
"I do drop my R's as most New Yorkers do. But my two children (20 and 14 years old) have acquired R's—another sign of Midwest speech being adopted," Hubbell says.

Researchers ferreting out dialects like to talk to older folks who make a linguistic interview sparkle with such grammatical offshoots as "two of 'em' nough for me"—(New England); "I'd sure admire to set a spell"—(Mountain South) or "Make the window shut"—(Pennsylvania Dutch).

NOT FOR NETWORKS
"Anyone with a recognizable regional accent isn't acceptable for straight announcing," says a National Broadcasting Co. executive. "Unaccented speech makes for better selling—it doesn't detract interest from the copy."

TAB ON CHANGE
As editor of American Speech Magazine, published by the Modern Language Assn., Hubbell keeps tab on our changing ways of talking. He traces the sloppy articulation and regional variations of many stars and possibly sportscasters. But otherwise, he adds, "it's a handicap."

Genuine dialects are getting harder and harder to find. To sure a thick enough Dutch accent in a recent commercial, an actor was hired in

TENNESSEE HOLDS TO EVOLUTION BAN

H. of Times
Law Cited in Scopes Trial
Remains on Statute Books
but Observance Weakens

Nov. 8/11/60
DAYTON, Tenn., (Science

Serve) Anti-evolution is far from dead in Tennessee where in the little town of Dayton thirty-five years ago the famous Scopes trial was held. Still on the statute books is a 1925 law that made it unlawful for any teacher in tax-supported schools "to teach any theory that denies the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals."

It is usual to hear good citizens say that the law is a dead letter and unenforced. It is true that teachers are not being arrested and brought to trial, not even in a test as John T. Scopes was in the case in which William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow were legal adversaries.

Nevertheless the prohibition against teaching evolution is effective, far more effective than prohibition of alcoholic beverages stronger than beer. The mere possession of hard liquor is illegal but no one with the price goes thirsty.

Illegal Drinking Safer

No teacher who wants to hold his job teaches evolution. There are too many fundamentalist teachers at hand for any foolhardy professor to risk trouble in that way. It would be far easier to take an illegal drink. The vocally pro-evolutionist could not be hauled into court. He probably would find his job more secure, his contract un-renewed or the climate uncongenial.

Unlike alcohol, there is no prohibition on students drinking at the point of scientific wisdom, quaffing great gulps of Darwinism, even during school hours.

The good ministers who believe literally in the Genesis account of creation (who believe as one of them proclaimed, the Bible never to cover and the covers well!) with their con-stant and c-vents least will.

When in November the motion picture "Inherit the Wind,"

which recalls the Scopes trial in fictional form, is shown throughout the country, there should be a realization of the intellectual and moral principles involved in the anti-evolution situation.

'Monkey Trial' Conflicts

The conflicts of the "monkey trial" of 1925 are more vivid in the movie than they were in reality almost two generations ago. Emotions are sharpened and the points of view are "punched."

As a result of the movie there may be a new crop of Biblical defenders. There may also be a new realization that the freedom of teaching may be worth defending. After thirty-five years there may be a renewed concern that there shall not be prohibition against teaching of any sort, especially science teaching, no matter how influential, vocal and dominant one opposing group may be.

Freedom of information in schools ranks with the freedom of press and speech guaranteed in the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, observers contend. Such freedom is abridged by the restrictive Tennessee law, they add.

Just as generations of Americans have struggled to practice or not practice religion as they see fit, so the next few years may bring defense anew of the right of students to learn about all the ideas that are extant.

EDUCATORS CALL I.O. TESTS FAULTY

The New York Times
Hearing of Trials to Native Whites Is Unfair to Some Minorities, Study Holds

New York Times
The reliability of intelligence tests was challenged yesterday in a report issued by a group of leading educators.

The report said the tests were ineffectual in many cases because they "are standardized to a native white population."

The findings, released by the Edgar Stern Family Fund of New Orleans, La., were compiled by Adam Yarmolinsky, of Washington, lawyer and foundation consultant. The fund was established by the late Edgar Stern, financier and philanthropist.

"The discrepancy," the report stated, "is particularly evident in testing children from disadvantaged, ethnic minorities."

Despite the high volume of testing, which begins in the early elementary grades, the re-

port notes, the process identifies few talented pupils who would not otherwise be discovered through the normal educational channels.

Failure in Function Found

"This 'dragnet' function of testing is almost completely ineffectual in a situation where a child's home and community background has denied him the cultural experience that the test assumes," the report asserted.

Mr. Yarmolinsky said that many attempts had been made to devise "culture-free" tests but they had not been notably successful.

Commenting on the report yesterday, J. Wayne Wrightstone, director of the Bureau of Educational Research of the New York City Board of Education, said that most intelligence tests were necessarily "geared to the cultural norm of the country."

This norm, he pointed out, generally follows the line of middle-class culture so as to be generally applicable. He considered it acceptable until some better way was devised.

Mr. Yarmolinsky noted in the report that the city's Board of Education had instituted major projects at some of its junior high schools "to test the possibilities of reclaiming some of this otherwise lost talent."

Harlem School Cited

He referred particularly to the project at Junior High School 43 in Harlem, where 50 per cent of the students are Negroes and 40 per cent are Puerto Ricans. The students receive intensive counseling and are treated to extra-curricular cultural activities that would not otherwise be possible.

The project, it was noted, points up a finding in the report that a person's intelligence quotient is not fixed but will change according to environment.

Working with Mr. Yarmolinsky were:

Dr. Paul Gross, president of Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Institute of Nuclear Studies; Dr. Caryl Chessman, president, Carnegie Institute of Washington; Dr. Robert Merton, Department of Sociology, Columbia University; James M. Fitchell, director, public affairs program, Brookings Institution.

Also, Dr. Nevitt Sanford, Department of Psychology, University of California at Berkeley; John Stalnaker, president, National Merit Scholarship Corporation; and Dr. M. H. Trytten, director, office of scientific personnel, National Academy of Science - National Research Council.

White Not Right

The New York Times
At the turn of the century, any white person whose skin became tanned by long exposure to the sun was suspected of either having the wrong ancestors or belonging to the so-called "lower classes."

Back then, a pale, washed-out, translucent complexion was considered most desirable by society.

But those days are gone forever. Such a wan complexion these days would excite anxiety over a person's health and virility. It would also mark the holder as lacking the sun bathing leisure time, generally associated with wealth.

Since the vast majority of our white friends do lack such leisure time and money for prolonged periods at the seashore, the fact that they are doing the next best thing has become big business.

At least a dozen tanning agents, now on the market are expected to reach a sales volume of some \$35 million dollars before the season ends next month.

One concern alone, Drug Research, which produces Man-Tan will gross \$10 million this year, almost equivalent to the company's sales on all of its products last year.

Ironically, while sales are mounting on creams and lotions designed to darken the skin, the bottom is falling out of the market for products which are supposed to lighten the complexion.

Cosmetic bills for our white friends are going up and ours are coming down, such has been the radical change in taste and social custom.

All which makes us something of a prophet. We always had a sneaky feeling that if we just waited long enough something would come along to make being colored in these United States profitable.